

VOL. 46, NO. 23

CONNELLVILLE, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1923

SIX PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

Tone of Market Better But It Is Not Measuring Up to Expectations of Producers

Pig Iron Buying Not Heavy
Enough to Cause Greater
Furnace Activity.

SPOT TONNAGE IS SMALL

Price Balance Rather Delicate, Free
Buying Would Bend It Up, Excess of
Offerings Would Have Opposite Effect,
Pig Iron Advances \$1 a Ton

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—The coke market shows a little better tone this week in a general way, but it is not justifying all the expectations of operators prompted recently by the buying movement in pig iron. Such expectations were evidently pitched on too high a scale or while the pig iron movement was a good thing it did not represent what the prices of the furnaces had been asking, some further concessions having been made and it was not yet enough to involve the blowing in of any idle furnaces. Advances of about a dollar a ton in pig iron prices followed the buying movement but the iron that is to be made will be paid for at the lower prices. The higher prices have not as yet been realized on any considerable tonnage.

Expectations that \$4.50 on thereabouts could be obtained generally on first quarter furnace coke are not substantiated thus far and are quite unlikely to be since operators have receded from that position and have quoted considerably less. Two sales were made, at \$4.10 but instead of these sales setting the pace the trade now looks upon the price of the coke involved was particularly cheap rather than average. Furnace coke are negotiating but are slow in closing. Standard coke has been offered at \$4.35 for the quarter and some reports are that close to \$4.00 has been quoted, though this is not confirmed.

The spot furnace coke market continues very narrow in point of tonnage and the price from day to day would vary considerably if there were much fluctuation in offerings or demand. Attempts to buy any considerable tonnage would send the price up immediately, as operators will not blow in ovens to make coke at present prices, while on the other hand just a little excess of offerings would send prices down as furnaces will not buy on account of price and the exact coke would probably have to go eventually for heating coke. In fact some of the coke now sold as heating coke is quite close to furnace coke quality, the poorer grades of heating coke having dropped out very largely as the price obtained did not justify keeping ovens in blast.

Heating coke is quotable at \$3.25 to \$3.50, but sales are running more to the \$3.30 than the \$3.25 level, which is some what exceptional. Very good heating coke is to be had at \$3.50. Single carloads to consumers frequently go at \$3.75.

The usual asking price on spot or prompt furnace coke is \$4.00 when the operator really has any to sell. Concessions are obnoxious from this price and while it is only on small lots it is small lots that are reported as low as \$3.75 being possible but such cases would probably be exceptional and \$3.85 comes nearer representing the minimum of the market. On contract makers of the standard grades of furnace coke are asking \$5.00.

Spot foundry coke remains very steady at \$5.00 to \$5.25 according to brand. Not a lot of business can be had within the range of some brands being virtually out of the market quoted nominally at higher prices but only available occasionally by one or two or a few carloads being offered.

Two makers of high grade foundry coke have put out prices on first quarter contracts one at \$5.50 and the other at \$6.00. Several contracts have been made on the \$6.00 basis while the \$5.50 operator is content to sell what will go at that and keep the rest for sale later. The market as a whole is quotable as follows:

Spec. furnace 3.25 to 3.40
Extra furnace 3.40 to 3.50
Spec. foundry 5.00 to 5.25
Contract furnace 5.00 to 5.25
Monthly average of spot prices have been as follows:

Month	Furnace	Foundry
January	3.25	5.00
February	3.25	5.00
March	3.25	5.00
April	3.25	5.00
May	3.25	5.00
June	3.25	5.00
July	3.25	5.00
August	3.25	5.00
September	3.25	5.00
October	3.25	5.00
November	3.25	5.00

The Pittsburgh district coke market has been a little better in the past week. Regular steam coke in from the district is generally commanding \$2.00 to \$2.10 in the spot market while a fortnight ago sales at slightly under \$2.00 were frequent. Slack has continued its advance, being in light production on account of the winding up of lake shipments and commands \$1.50 and higher. For weeks it has sold at under \$1.50 for

COKE FREIGHT RATES

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Massontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1922.

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$2.21
Buffalo	2.21
Caston	2.21
Chicago	4.14
Cleveland	2.77
Columbus	2.77
Detroit	2.65
E. St. Louis	2.77
Harriburg	2.90
Joliet	4.14
Lawrence	4.14
Madison	4.14
New York	4.14
Philadelphia	2.65
Pittsburgh	1.01
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.14
Port Washington, Ont.	2.28
Portland	2.28
Reading	2.28
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	4.14
South Bethlehem	2.28
Swanton, Pa.	2.28
Tulsa	2.28
Wheeling	2.28
Valley Point	2.28

From Connellsville district
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) \$1.02
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 1.02
From Lawrence district
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) 3.25
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 3.25

Steam though not for gas. Just now there is a distinctly better tone between steam and gas. The pig iron market has made good on the 21.00 advance being asked last week on foundry grade there having been a number of sales in the past few days at \$22. Valley with no iron going at less. Maller has given a particularly good account of himself, for it had a reputation a fortnight ago of being the weakest of all grades at around \$2.00 or possibly less. While now it has gone in a good sized tonnage for first quarter at \$22.50 Valley Basic has been inactive but is now universally quoted at \$1.10 as against \$2.00 considered quite possible until the last few days. The market is now as follows:

Month	Basic	Foundry
January	1.10	5.00
February	1.10	5.00
March	1.10	5.00
April	1.10	5.00
May	1.10	5.00
June	1.10	5.00
July	1.10	5.00
August	1.10	5.00
September	1.10	5.00
October	1.10	5.00
November	1.10	5.00

Almost all the foundry iron sold by Valley furnaces lately, was at \$21. Valley and the furnaces claim to be fairly well sold up for first quarter. Monthly average prices have been as follows:

Month	Basic	Foundry
January	1.10	5.00
February	1.10	5.00
March	1.10	5.00
April	1.10	5.00
May	1.10	5.00
June	1.10	5.00
July	1.10	5.00
August	1.10	5.00
September	1.10	5.00
October	1.10	5.00
November	1.10	5.00

STEEL PRODUCTION RATE BELOW APRIL BUT ABOVE AVERAGE

Buying Spotty With More Dull Than
Active Days, General Tone
Better, However.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Production of steel has not decreased a great deal the present rate being between 20 and 20 per cent under the record high rate of last April and 10 to 20 per cent above the average rate in the four years 1919 to 1922 inclusive. Any further decrease that may occur this month will be ascribed to the season of year and already it is predicted that mill operations will be on an ascending scale in January.

Buying of steel is spotty there being dull steel and more active days. There has been more freight car buying in the past week than in most previous weeks for some time. Some of the car shops will run for several weeks into the new year on old orders and a burst of buying is not necessary to preserve this outlet for steel. Automobile makers are taking much interest in first quarter steel. Prospects for oil field demand have improved with the playing out of the Powell field and the decrease in California production so that predictions are already beginning to appear that 1924 as a whole will prove to be practically a normal year in demand for oil country tubular goods.

In general there is scarcely any buying of steel products for first quarter, but with rail mills and tin plate mills already well taken care of for the half year a good start has been made. Steel buying as a whole is in small lots for prompt shipment and is

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

DISTRICT	WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1 1923. WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21, 1923.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,243	8,418	10,825	16,888
Lower Connellsville	16,888	8,418	10,825	16,888
Totals	35,131	16,836	21,650	33,776

FURNACE OVENS	WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1 1923. WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21, 1923.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	14,956	7,071	9,885	14,956
Lower Connellsville	6,222	2,012	4,210	6,222
Totals	21,178	9,083	14,095	21,178

MERCHANT OVENS	WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1 1923. WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21, 1923.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	2,277	1,347	1,940	2,277
Lower Connellsville	10,066	7,071	8,885	10,066
Totals	12,343	8,418	10,825	12,343

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION OF COAL MINING INSTITUTE OF NINTH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT HELD HERE

Attended by 267 Men of Mining
and Associated
Industries.

MANY TOPICS DISCUSSED

The first semi-annual meeting of the Coal Mining Institute of the Ninth Bituminous District arranged by S. S. Hall, mine inspector for the district, was held at the Hotel Hamilton in this city last night. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the hotel and was attended by 267 men of mining and associated industries. The opening session was held at a clock. An hour later the members and their guests went to the dining room of the hotel where a splendid dinner was served. Following the meal the session was resumed at the auditorium.

Mr. J. L. G. Mearns, president of the institute, presided at both sessions. John L. G. Mearns, managing editor of The Courier, which for 43 years has been the recognized authority on the coke trade of the Connellsville region gave a brief address of welcome and congratulation to the members of the institute. He was followed by Captain Stedie of the mining department of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. His subject was Mine Gases. He spoke in the place of Joseph J. Walsh, chief of the Department of Mines of Harrisburg who was unable to attend.

This idea of a local institute is one of the finest things that can be done in an educational way, he declared. It allows an exchange of ideas.

Coming into his discussion of mine gases he explained the necessity of a certain amount of oxygen and a nitrogen to keep alive and spoke on their individual tendencies. Nitrogen he said, is a neutral gas carbon dioxide is one that works on the nerves somewhat like ether and carbon monoxide is a strictly poisonous gas usually present in small quantities in mines.

Carbon monoxide he explained goes into the blood faster than oxygen. When there is 35 per cent saturation of the blood a man begins to feel unnatural at 50 per cent he is overcome and when 60 to 65 per cent cannot live.

If you can get a man when he is just overcome he can be brought back to life but if you bring him back that man has generally suffered some mental trouble and never fully regains his full senses.

He explained that there were gases coming out of the ground. He also told how carbon dioxide sometimes is thick on the floor as far up as the knees and this carbon monoxide is close to the ceiling. He cautioned miners to always carry their lights up at the level where they are breathing.

Wherever a safety lamp will burn or a canary bird will live he declared no man need have fear so far as gas is concerned. He cautioned against carrying a lamp at arm's length. He urged that miners cease carrying lamps by trade names such as black lamp after lamp and white lamp.

Don't study names from the view point of trade names, he concluded, and let us not take chances. Let's be sure we are taking precautions as we go forward.

J. B. Struble, a mine inspector for the H. C. Frick Coke Company read a paper on Safety Education. He told of his work being done in the mines by men educated in caring for minor injuries and of the great tasks performed by the rescue teams.

Speaking on the advancement of the work he said that there are not only hundreds of men who know the rudiments of the work but hundreds of teams organized into working units. Mr. Struble explained that the

Frisk Company not only taught its men first aid for the purpose of making them able to help each other in a mine but also in order that the practical might be carried into the home making domestic life safer.

An interesting talk was given by John T. Ryan, president and general manager of the Mine Safety Appliances Company of Pittsburgh. He spoke on Mine Experiences in the U. S. Mr. Ryan spent some time in the European mining districts during the past summer. He said he was not there to investigate mine conditions but had visited a number of mining areas.

About 90 per cent of the world's coal supply, he told his audience, comes from two small areas. One is eastern United States and the other includes Germany, Scotland, Wales, France, England and Belgium. In 1922 England produced about four fifths of the total output of the world. This year the output produced about 30 per cent. The United States now produces 50 per cent.

In describing English mines he told his audience that the original shafts opened about 100 years ago were still the only openings. The best shafts were used first and not such at first as were used to protect the other shafts. Then instead of making a new shaft after the original shaft had been worked out the old shaft was sunk farther the same opening. Then when that shaft was nearly exhausted the shaft could again be sunk. He said the shaft lines were now down to about 300 and 350 feet. As no bare electric wire are allowed in the mines that it minimizes the use of electricity. He said that the use of still by horses. Little tubs holding approximately 600 to 800 pounds of coal are used. The horses travel at a walk. At a mine where production is about 200 tons a day 2,000 men are needed to get it out below and above. The men are using about 10,000 old style safety lamps. Mr. Ryan said according very poor illumination.

Sparking of the out of equipment he said the original buildings were made very substantial and some of them were still in use. He said in some cases living where their grandfathers were born. There are two and three rooms in a house.

The mines he said are deep and hot and the men strip to the waist when working. There are no more houses with a few exceptions of about four or five and these have been installed within the last four months. He said that though the men had lots of time on their hands when out of the mine there was little for them to do as there were no picture shows except in the large communities and no welfare work was done.

Sparking of French mines he said they have been joined with revenue light loadings in the week of November 10 were only 101 cars greater than in the preceding week but they were a decrease of 31,881 over the corresponding week last year and of 230,230 over the corresponding week in 1921.

Coal loading amounted to 190,952 cars a gain of 10,456 cars over the week before and 76,000 cars over the same week last year. It was also an increase of 36,474 cars over the same week two years ago.

Coke loading for the week totaled 11,334 cars or only 13 less than the preceding week. While this was a decrease of 935 cars under last year it was an increase of 4,157 cars above two years ago.

The United Mine Workers is apparently about to launch an aggressive campaign to organize the West Virginia miners. Circulars are being distributed throughout the non-union field stating that the non-union employees have been denied the right to join the officials thereof. The circulars also state that the officials thereof will render all legal assistance a union support to the non-union employees.

He said that in China there was coal enough to supply the world for 2,000 years. He said that the first coke was made in China 2,000 years ago and that some of the original ovens were still being used. Speaking

of the seams he said there was one 400 feet thick and another 200 feet thick with other veins similar to those in this country.

He said coal was as high priced in China as it was here and told the audience to imagine the profit made on it as labor costs only 20 cents per day. While everything else is cheaper than in America coal is five times higher than every other commodity.

Richard Mearns, of Lafayette, Pa., state inspector, also president of the Coal Mining Institute of America was next on the program. His subject was Push and Pull. He congratulated Mr. Hall on getting the institute started.

There are two kinds of push and pull he declared backwards and forwards.

He said every man needed on encouragement and that a push on the back and a cheerful word is what helps over the rough place.

If a man wants to get anywhere he must push the speaker said. If you get through the first stages there will be some person ready to give you a pull.

William Nesbit, mine inspector for the H. C. Frick Coke Company of Greensburg read a paper on Progress in Mining. He told of the advances the work had made in the 61 years he had been around a mine.

He recommended the use of a de-carrier it is something that jumps over the top of the leading machine. Among the leading improvements and progress in mining he listed the new electric safety lamp which is replacing the inferior oil burning lamp and the advancement of the use of electricity.

At the end of the session there was a social hour and a light refreshment. The meeting closed with a question box conducted by W. G. Durcan of this city.

Car Loadings Are Still Above Million a Week

Car loadings for the week ended November 10 totaled 1,036,057 according to reports filed with the American Railway Association.

This was the twenty-first week this year in which more than 1,000,000 cars have been loaded with revenue freight. Loadings in the week of November 10 were only 51 cars greater than in the preceding week but they were a decrease of 31,881 over the corresponding week last year and of 230,230 over the corresponding week in 1921.

Coal loading amounted to 190,952 cars a gain of 10,456 cars over the week before and 76,000 cars over the same week last year. It was also an increase of 36,474 cars over the same week two years ago.

Coke loading for the week totaled 11,334 cars or only 13 less than the preceding week. While this was a decrease of 935 cars under last year it was an increase of 4,157 cars above two years ago.

Campaign to Organize West Virginia Field

The United Mine Workers is apparently about to launch an aggressive campaign to organize the West Virginia miners. Circulars are being distributed throughout the non-union field stating that the non-union employees have been denied the right to join the officials thereof. The circulars also state that the officials thereof will render all legal assistance a union support to the non-union employees.

Production and Output.

Thanksgiving Day Made Cut Of 10,780 Tons in Production; Total Lowest of 1923 to Date

Reduction 50 Per Cent Heavier
Than in Corresponding
Week of Preceding Year.

MORE FURNACE OVENS IN

Merchants Make Further But Slight
Cut in Their Active List. Better
Feeling Prevails but General Dis-
position Is to Wait Patiently.
The recurrence of Thanksgiving

Day provided an opportunity for the operators of the Connellsville Region to effect a further curtailment in production but the very simple expedient of making it a lay off day. This and the fact that a very considerable number of plants most of which were in leading furnace interest took an additional day caused a reduction of 10,780 tons to a total of 17,113 tons in the combined output of the region last week.

That reduction in production due to the holiday was about 50 per cent greater than the loss of 7,440 tons during the corresponding week of 1922. A pretty fair index of the difference in trade conditions of the respective periods rather than as indicating that the day was more generally observed than a year ago. In 1922 there was the incentive of a growing demand for coke to cause the

COAL RECOVERS BUT FAILS TO GET BACK TO EARLIER LEVEL

Was Lowest Since First in Month of
May. Decline in Beehive Coke
Appears to Have halted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Production of coal recovered a little in the week ended November 24 but failed to reach the level of the week ended November 21, the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. Present estimates place the output at 17,113 tons, an increase of 1,407 tons. Comparison with the week ended November 10, however, shows a decrease of 35,000 tons to the lowest level recorded since early in May.

Production in the week November 24, however, was interrupted by the observance of Thanksgiving Day, which seldom counts as more than one fourth of a full working day. Owing to the holiday, strikes on shipment have been delayed and is not yet apparent as to whether or not the decline in production will be greater than that caused by the holiday.

Cumulative production during the last 108 working days of 1923 was 44,901,000 tons, as compared with 33,060,000 tons in 1922 and 37,847,000 tons in 1921.

The decline in the production of beehive coke that has been in progress during the past five months with a few interruptions was halted at least temporarily in the week ended November 24. It is now estimated that the total output was 201,000 tons, against a record figure of 240,000 tons in the week ended May 11. The principal increase occurred in Pennsylvania and Ohio. According to the Courier's production in the Connellsville region increased from 17,860 to 18,490 tons.

To November 24 a production of the year was 15,995,000 tons, as compared with 17,113 tons in 1922 and 14,360,000 tons in 1921.

This was the twenty-first week this year in which more than 1,000,000 cars have been loaded with revenue freight. Loadings in the week of November 10 were only 51 cars greater than in the preceding week but they were a decrease of 31,881 over the corresponding week last year and of 230,230 over the corresponding week in 1921.

Coal loading amounted to 190,952 cars a gain of 10,456 cars over the week before and 76,000 cars over the same week last year. It was also an increase of 36,474 cars over the same week two years ago.

Coke loading for the week totaled 11,334 cars or only 13 less than the preceding week. While this was a decrease of 935 cars under last year it was an increase of 4,157 cars above two years ago.

Plan for More Apprentices in Building Trades

General depiction of a plan by which more apprentices may be placed in the building trades was tonight made by the National Association of Building Trades Unions. The plan was presented by the association's executive committee in a report to the annual convention of the association, which is being held in the city of New York.

The plan provides for the establishment of a national apprenticeship system, which would be based on the principles of the International Brotherhood of Apprentices and Journeymen. The plan would provide for the training of apprentices in the building trades, and would also provide for the establishment of a national apprenticeship fund, which would be used to pay the expenses of the apprenticeship system.

operators to hold the loss incident to one day's idleness of plants to as small a tonnage as possible. The result was in a measure, welcomed. The result was that the holiday decrease brought the week's total to a new low point for the year to date.

The furnace interests having the larger number of plants and almost twice as many ovens in blast as the merchants it was but natural that the loss in production by the former should be observed. The result was that the holiday decrease brought the week's total to a new low point for the year to date.

While there are no doubt to be a better feeling in the region with respect to future prospects no one is unduly sanguine as to the probability of an early change. The end of the year is approaching so closely that the best that can be expected is for the situation to maintain its status quo. It is conceded that the bottom has been reached in prices and that the next development must be in the nature of an upward swing. With the supply of coke is now so precisely adjusted to consumptive requirements a buying movement involving any considerable tonnage would be certain to cause an advance in prices. Conversely even a slight over production of coke would have the very decided tendency of causing a softening in prices while the accumulation of even a moderate surplus would be quickly followed by a recession from the present price level.

Producers are giving careful consideration to these elements in the situation and are quite content to exercise the virtue of patience while the period of year end quietness in industry prevails meantime holding themselves in readiness to take advantage of any favorable change.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday December 1 was 14,170 tons, contributed by the two districts as follows: Connellsville 10,340 a decrease of 6,099 tons. Lower Connellsville 3,830 a decrease of 4,090 tons or a total decrease of 10,189 tons as compared with a total of 6,190 tons during the preceding week.

By interests the production was 11,800 tons, a loss of 7,440 tons, as compared with a gain of 6,200 and a loss of 10 tons respectively during the week ended November 24.

The net gain of 201 in the number of ovens in blast was the difference between 245 fired at an independent furnace plant and blown out at merchant plant. The Frick Coke Company made no change in its blast. Of its 35 active plants 25 were run five days and 10 run four days.

Production by the two interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1922 is shown here with:

Week	Month	Furnace	Lower	Total
Nov. 24	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Nov. 17	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Nov. 10	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Nov. 3	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Oct. 27	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Oct. 20	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Oct. 13	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Oct. 6	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Sept. 29	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Sept. 22	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Sept. 15	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Sept. 8	1923	10,340	3,830	14,170
Sept. 1	1923	10,340	3,830	

TURNING COAL INTO ELECTRICAL ENERGY AT SOFT COAL MINES

Important Part of the Super-Power Plan in Pennsylvania.

OUT - NIAGARA NIAGARA

By S. P. HOLLINGSWORTH
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

HARRISBURG, Nov. 28. — Power twelve times as great as that produced today at Niagara Falls awaits the magic touch that will transform the great bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania into energy in the form of electricity.

One county of Pennsylvania alone is capable of supplying five times the horsepower that Niagara can supply under most favorable development for a period of 500 years.

The giant power survey, authorized by the last legislature at the instigation of Governor Pinchot, is considering these disclosures made by the State Geological Survey under the direction of Dr. George H. Ashley.

Careful examination of possibilities for power development in this state, as well as in New York and Canada, reveals that in future years, the whole eastern section of the United States will look to Pennsylvania for cheap power which can be supplied over high tension lines from the generating plants located in the heart of the bituminous coal region.

If this project, advanced by Governor Pinchot, which is now being studied by Morris L. Cook, director of survey, and a board of experts on this subject, is approved by the 1925 legislature, within a few years this dream will be a reality and Pennsylvania will be the first state to offer such advantages to an awaiting public.

Street car fares will come back to five cents. The country can tell the anthracite coal industry where to "head in" and coal problems will be no more for the vast stores of bituminous will be utilized in the generation of electro-energy for heating and cooking, as well as power purposes.

All of these things are possible, according to the engineers who have been working on the survey under direction of Governor Pinchot. The Pennsylvania governor has for many years advocated the development of natural resources for the benefit of the public at large and not for private gain. He seeks through his power survey to establish, first, the feasibility of the enterprise and, second, the launching of the project under state supervision.

In a recent report to the governor, Dr. Ashley pointed out how this state would be practically self-sustaining in this connection and independent of the power resources of New York and other states, where water power is available, if coal can be converted directly into electricity.

"The other states will be looking to Pennsylvania instead of the people of this state seeking a solution of their power and fuel problems in the water power available in other states," said Dr. Ashley.

Ground Broken for Big Building to House Mason Motor Company

Ground was broken Monday by A. C. Harwick for a large garage and sales agency building to be erected in West Apple street by John J. Banker and Harry G. Mason of Conneltsville and Bowman Roth of Uniontown and to be occupied on its completion, under a lease agreement, by the Mason Motor Company.

The building will be fire-proof, of brick, concrete and steel construction. It will be two stories high, 165 feet long and 34 feet in width, and will have a capacity of 150 cars.

The building is to be ready for occupancy at the end of four months. The front portion, the full width, will be devoted to offices and display rooms, which will have a depth of 26 feet. Over this portion will be two flats. The remainder of the structure will be utilized for storage and shops.

MINE FOREMAN WOUNDED.

Bullet From Pistol Accidentally Dropped Strikes Fike E. Thomas.

Fike E. Thomas, 40 years old, night foreman at the Leith mine, died Saturday in the Uniontown Hospital from the effects of a bullet wound in the abdomen, suffered when a pistol he was handling dropped to the floor and was discharged.

The funeral service will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home in Uniontown with Rev. J. E. Whitford, of the Church of the Brethren officiating.

Compensation for Thumb.

By the first decision under the amended compensation law which places a specific value on fingers or parts of fingers, the State Compensation Board last week awarded \$12 a week for 30 weeks to a man who suffered the loss of the tip of his thumb between the first joint and the end.

Value of All Coal.

Total value of all coal properties in the country are estimated at \$12,432,664,000 by the Engineers' Advisory Valuation Committee of the United States Coal Commission. They are divided as follows: Anthracite, \$989,900,000; bituminous, \$11,442,764,000.

Increase Anthracite Valuation.

Valuation of coal lands in the city of Scranton for purposes of tax assessment in 1921, has been fixed at \$800 per foot acre, an increase of \$180 over the present figure.

PINCHOT'S PLAN TO BOYCOTT ANTHRACITE DEALERS IS ILLEGAL

In Opinion of Counsel for Operators; Supreme Court Has Decided Against Such Evasions.

Walter G. Merritt, attorney for several anthracite coal producing companies, has given an opinion in which he holds as illegal the plan of Governor Pinchot to have anthracite producers refuse to sell the dealers who have advanced prices. The view of Governor Pinchot that an illegal act can be legally accomplished by the operators individually making an agreement with the governor, is declared to be unsound.

"The Supreme Court of the United States," says Attorney Merritt, "has denounced all such evasions. It rules in the tobacco case that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law embraced every conceivable act which could possibly come within the spirit or purpose of the prohibition of the law, without regard to the garb in which such acts were clothed. . . . In view of the general language of the statute and the public policy which it manifested, there was no possibility of frustrating that policy by resorting to any disguise or subterfuge of form since resort to reason rendered it impossible to escape by any indirection the prohibition of the statute."

"The governor cannot legalize such a scheme. The Supreme Court held that President Roosevelt's approval of the acquisition of certain property by the Steel Corporation did not make it legal."

"The suggestion of the attorney general that such a benign combination, though illegal, would be free from attack unless the Federal Department of Justice were hostile to action in favor of the public interest, ignored the fact that boycotted dealers would demand that Federal authorities perform their sworn duty to enforce the law. The operators cannot afford to place themselves in jeopardy by violating the Federal statute and relying upon the confidence of the Federal Government for protection."

"In my opinion the proposal of the governor in his original or modified form involved the commission of a criminal act either directly or by subterfuge and should be declined."

Central District Regards Strike in Spring Unlikely

Writing from Altoona a correspondent of Seward's Journal says there has been some discussion in the press recently emanating, it is said, from high government sources and from certain non-union operators of West Virginia, advising the public that there will be the greatest bituminous strike in the history of the industry, beginning on April 1, but the statement has been made at the headquarters of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association that it is significant that no union coal operator has made such statements. The fact is that no one knows whether or not there will be a strike next April.

Union operators and miners have not yet had any conference. It is stated, and opinions as to whether or not there will be a strike can best be formed while the miners and operators are in conference, the situation being judged more accurately by the statements of those participating in the conference.

Somerset county non-union operators, producing approximately 4,000,000 tons a year, and non-union operators in southern Cambria county with an equal production, have reduced wages 25 to 35 per cent. Some of the larger companies in these two areas have not reduced wages, and from the best information obtainable at this time they have no intention of doing so.

The union operators of these districts face a serious situation in view of present conditions, and their relative situation with the non-union operators who can sell at a much lower price. It is hoped by many leading union operators that the United Mine Workers and the operators having relations with them will be able to get together and do something constructive for the industry, rather than to become involved in another strike, which will prove injurious to the interests of both and helpful to their non-union competitors.

Hillman Gets Orient Plant For a "Song"

The Orient Coke plant was sold in Uniontown on Saturday to the Luzerne Coke Company, a subsidiary of the James Hillman interests.

In addition to paying \$45,000 in cash for the plant the company assumes a mortgage of \$850,000. The acquisition of Orient is regarded as a bargain.

The price paid is one-third of the amount given by the American Coke Corporation for the plant in January, 1920, when the sale price was \$2,750,000.

Increase in Wages For Telegraphers

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Increase in wages affecting approximately 5,500 railroad telegraphers and station agents and aggregating approximately \$354,482 were awarded in a decision announced last night by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The board explained that it had attempted to correct existing inequalities without attempting standardization and without granting a general increase.

Subscribe Now.

For The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, December 1, 1923.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	Beatty	Alt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
183	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.	Alt. Pleasant
184	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
37	Charles	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	Elm Grove	W. J. Adams, Inc.	Connellsville
101	Fort Hill	Connellsville Coke Co.	New York
102	Gilmore	Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
103	Grace	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
143	Humphries	Humphries Coal & Coke Co.	Greensburg
144	Mr. Braddock	Mr. Braddock, Inc.	New York
310	Mr. Pleasant	Mr. Pleasant, Inc.	Greensburg
32	Myers	Myers Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
328	Nellis	Nellis Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
329	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
403	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
30	Patt	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
32	Pearless	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
400	Revere	Revere Coal & Coke Co.	New York
40	Thomas	Thomas Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,257	1,377		
FURNACE OVENS			
250	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
358	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
397	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
390	Bitter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
280	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Chiller	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
328	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	Dorsey	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
353	Dorseyland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
230	Dorsey	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Dunbar
273	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
353	Hobbs	Hobbs-Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Junata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
312	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
490	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
602	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Lemon No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
227	Lemon No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Lemon No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Marquette	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
195	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
280	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
440	Shoof	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
418	Shoof	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
426	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
130	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
464	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Whitney	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
322	Whitney	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Wyan	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
280	Yorkrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
248	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
14,758	7,071		

ESTABLISHED 1899 INCORPORATED 1899

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON	EIGHT	KINGSTON
MOYER	PLANTS:	ENAMEL
VOLCANO		WILLIAM
LAYTON		COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

"51 YEARS SERVICE"

—By—

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Coke Oven, Glass House, and Mill Operators know the meaning of

"EUREKA"

1507 First National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mt. Braddock, Pa., Phone 49 Dunbar.

HOCHHEIMER & COMPANY

WHOLESALE

COAL AND COKE

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

FAYETTE TITLE & TRUST BLDG. UNIONTOWN, PA.

Homer L. Burchinal

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER

625 and 627 Fayette Title & Trust Bldg., Uniontown, Pa.

Specialties:—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants, Examination and reports on coal properties, Valuations, superintendence, plans, estimates, Mine and property surveys.

Engineer for 40 independent companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Continuous blue print machine used in electric printing department.

Bel. Phone 386. Tri-State Phone 654.

Boyts, Porter & Co.

YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

U. N. COCHRAN, President. M. E. STRAWN, Vice President. J. H. STRAWN, Secretary-Treasurer.

WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

Youghiogheny Coal	Connellsville Coke
Steam Gas Coking	Furnace and Foundry
	Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections

N. P. Ryndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. H. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburg, Penna. BELL TELEPHONE 690 GRANT.

HERBERT Du FUY, President.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.
Works—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 30,000 TONS. P. R. R. P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure. Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

M. HUSTEAD, Pres. W. B. HUSTEAD, Vice-Pres. J. E. HUSTEAD, Secy. & Treas.

HUSTEAD-SEMAN'S COAL AND COKE CO.

Furnace Coke By-Product Coal

General Offices—Uniontown, Pa.

HENRY OLIVER, President. JOHN JENKINS, Secretary.

Oliver & Snyder Steel Company

PRODUCERS OF

Highest Quality Standard Old Basin Connellsville Coke

AND

By-Product Coking Coal

General Offices—South 10th and Muriel Streets, Pittsburg, Pa.

BUY FROM THOSE WHO ADVERTISE IN THE COURIER. IF YOU HAVE COAL LAND FOR SALE ADVERTISE IT IN THE COURIER.

Farmers Will Share in Benefits of Proposed Super-Power Systems

Cheap Current Will Be Available to Run All Farm Machinery.

UTILIZE SMALL STREAMS

The engineer's spider is getting ready to spin a continental wire web that will carry electricity to the majority of farms in the United States. Development of the hydro-electric plan recently published will be the first and probably the longest step toward rural electrification, according to engineers who are pushing the super farm electric power system, says Frank Ridgway in the Pittsburgh Post.

Senator, in presenting this power plan, said, "It is altogether probable that men now living will see farms, factories, mines and transport from ocean to ocean and gulf to Hudson bay operated by electric energy from the same web of wires—the kinetic reservoir of continental power."

Engineers, long seeing the possibility of a gigantic, nation-wide plan, started a movement to stimulate a complete investigation of the application of electricity to agriculture. The movement has gained momentum during the last year and was brought to a working basis by engineers at a recent meeting held in Chicago, attended by representatives of electrical concerns, farm organizations, the United States department of agriculture, and engineering associations.

Farmers interested in the plan are represented on a committee on relation of electricity to agriculture formed at the Chicago meeting. Representatives of the farm and engineering field serving on the committee are vitally interested in the problem of rural electrification to be developed in a big way. This is the first time farmers have actively participated in an attempt to solve the task of meeting the taking this new form of power to the farm.

Engineers of the electrical equipment companies who have been investigating conditions in the Middle West believe the development of the many small water powers of the region in series will make it economic to develop low tension transmission systems reaching the great majority of farms. The power obtained from these small hydroelectric plants when not tapped for farm work will be pooled with the power used by the smaller towns and villages, and in turn the farms will draw upon the "pulse" when their peak load is reached.

Foresee Cheap Current.

Many problems are to be worked out. Farm consumption of electricity must be organized so that, for example, the same low tension transmission system can be used for the long distance high tension lines, as the cost of transformers needed to "step down" this current to make it available for farm motors is prohibitive. For this reason a farm might be surrounded by high tension lines, as many of them are today, but the electricity carried by these wires is as worthless as the farmer's door every day without making a single step within 100 miles of his farm.

Under a system by which the current generated on small rivers and brooks could be used reciprocally with the current taken from the high transmission lines for small towns and villages, use, engineers foresee cheap current for farm use.

That farmers' use and can use electricity is indicated in reports which show that approximately 400,000 farms have electric service, but it is now available on less than seven percent of the farms of the nation.

National Farm Survey. In putting into operation the co-operative movement which is now on foot the committee recognizes that electrical service on farms living conditions for improving living conditions, lighting the cost of production, and reducing the cost of production, but these can be realized there are many economic and engineering problems to be solved.

A national farm power survey to determine the amount of power used in agriculture farm operations, the types and sizes of prime movers used, the power requirements of the different machines and what operations are still done by hand is being undertaken by the department of agriculture. It is expected that out of this survey will come the fundamental agricultural facts which must form the basis for the economic studies and engineering developments necessary for the super-power system that will send out "a helping hand to the farmer."

Europe Is Ahead. Foreign farmers are already profiting by using electricity. Preliminary investigations show that the electrification of farms is well under way in some foreign countries. Farmers in Germany, for example, are using electricity to some extent because they do not have money to buy gasoline and oil, and the development of electrical systems extending into rural districts is under way in France. This indicates that American producers can expect to meet competition from other nations where farmers are enjoying the benefits of electrical service. Plans are being made by the electricity committee to make extensive investigations in Europe and other foreign countries.

Electrification problems of the farmer will be laid before the Federal agricultural department experts and the various agricultural colleges and

experiment stations. Engineers at these institutions will be urged to conduct tests and gather research information that will lead to an extensive use of electric "juice" by the farmer.

"America is fast passing into an electrical age," said John W. Coverdale, secretary of the American Farm Bureau federation and a member of the committee. "Electricity has been adapted to many uses, and has done much to lighten the burden of the housewife in cities. It will do equally as much for the farm woman and the farmhouse when rural electric lines become as popular as the rural telephone."

H. M. Ayresworth of the National Electric Light Association says electric light and power companies of the United States have already reached more than 400,000 rural customers, and in his opinion these companies will, within a period of eight years, serve 500,000 additional farms. "Within a few years' time farm chores will be done by the electrical servant with much more efficiency and will be a boon to every farmer in the land," he says.

The Government and Coal Mining Wages

The American Metal Market.

The public will not soon get over its disappointment over the lack of results from the Federal Trade Commission.

It is true the public as a whole did not have any great expectations, but even at that the expectations were disappointed.

At this time, however, it is well to look back to the public state of mind when the commission was formed.

Men who thought very little were favorably impressed by the point that this was to be a "fact finding" commission.

Some men, however, acquainted with a few of the facts already suggested that enough facts were known, and that what was wanted was a remedy. The commission did not find a remedy, but it is not certain that it was intended to do so. Also it may be that if the commission had confined itself, in its voluminous reports, more strictly to presenting bald facts and had indulged in less criticism, direct or implied, its report would not have been received altogether so unfavorably.

Last week came Dr. George O. Smith, a member of the now defunct coal commission, and previously head of the United States Geological Survey, to say before the New York City Academy of Political Science that the commission might well have hesitated to abandon wholly the idea of compulsory arbitration. To Dr. Smith's suggestion that such compulsory arbitration would have to extend to the nonunion mines "Coal Age" naturally rejoins indignantly that it would be a very strange thing to apply compulsory arbitration to a dispute that did not exist.

The very fact that the work of the "fact finding" commission has proved so disappointing in practically all quarters, as that plainest evidence possible that the people of the United States are confronted with the necessity of deciding a great question of policy if any relief is to be afforded from the conditions that have existed in coal.

There is no use calling it "compulsory arbitration." It is either government wage fixing or it is something else. The English language, with its hundreds of thousands of words and innumerable number of combinations of words cannot express.

It is doubtful whether we have set up government wage fixing in the case of railroad labor, but it is not doubtful that there is opposition to the continuance of the Railroad Labor Board.

It would be a big thing to carry government wage fixing to coal when we are not through with the matter as to the even more vital matter of transportation.

There are various possible policies for coal the public might adopt besides government wage fixing. One, for instance, is to make the Sherman law applicable to the United Mine Workers.

The Clayton act specially exempts all labor unions from that law. The one thing clear in this whole matter is that if the public is incapable of adopting a policy, or unwilling, the sooner the fact is known the better.

Then consumers of coal, whether we consider "consumers" to mean the people at large or the large purchasers of coal, could proceed to see what they can do themselves. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

In this case it would be better not to have hope but for everyone to try to save himself as best he can.

Best Lake Record. All records for the shipment of coal over the New York Central docks at Ashtabula, Ohio, have been broken during the current lake season.

Up to November 3, 69,330 carloads, or 2,318,188 tons of coal, have been transferred from car to vessel over this company's dock compared with 45,838 carloads, or 2,099,001 tons, handled in the corresponding period of 1916, up to this year, the best on record.

New By-Product Company. The By-Product Coal Company has been organized at Pittsburgh by George R. Wallace, Simon Patterson and D. Lee McCauley.

Engineers Are Preparing for War In Time of Peace

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—American engineers and industrialists are aiding in the solution of the vast production problems arising from the War Department's developing program, Captain W. H. Churchill, U. S. A., said here today at a session of the Ordnance Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"The burden of preparation," he declared, "rests not alone upon the War Department, but also upon the manufacturers of the country. With the cooperation such a preparedness program can be developed as to make it very invidious for any enemy to draw the United States into a war, or if war is forced upon us, a program that will lead to an earlier and more complete victory."

Studies are now being made of the questions of exemption from military service and supply of raw materials, according to Captain Churchill, at a session of the New York District Ordnance office, who added:

"The exemption of certain individuals and groups of skilled mechanics from military service is one that demands careful consideration and the development of plans that will retain for war industries the essential workers without doing injustice to the fighters nor hampering the armed forces of the country. Some definite, prearranged method of assuring necessary labor for the production of war material and civilian requirements must be determined. The wisdom of the country and the physically unit and exempted men must carry on the industries without interruption, so far as possible."

"Another great study that confronts the War Department is the supply of raw materials. A group of experts is working on the problem of assuring the supply of strategic raw materials that must be imported, endeavoring to find satisfactory substitutes of formulating plans to keep the sea lanes open."

"The extent to which this country will be prepared to meet any emergency that might arise depends to a great extent upon the industries of the country and upon the engineers within those industries. If the local branches of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of other engineering bodies would devote meetings to the problems of the districts in which they are located, and would continue into their plants the industrial preparedness plans that are being perfected up to their front doors by the War Department, this country of ours would be carrying such a strong insurance policy against war that no enemy or combination of enemies would dare to attack us."

The right of an owner to the proper use of his property is supreme subject to the power of government to tax. Having satisfied the demands of government, the rights of the owner.

He may raise wheat or he may allow his lands to remain fallow. Having raised wheat he may store it for future use or he may dispose of it by mutual agreement with

another who pays him the price which he is willing to accept. He cannot be required to dispose of his property except upon terms to which he consents. If the price is right, or, in other words, if the property is worth more to the purchaser than to the owner, he consents to a transfer of the property and there is no other theory upon which he may be required to dispose of it. In other words, price is the only incentive by which an owner may be induced to part with his property. A government as such, may take it away from him through taxing power, but no other person has a right to divest him of his ownership.

Uncle Eben, on the eastern shore, may need a horse to plant his tobacco crop. Mr. Sinclair Whitney in his nearby stable may own a horse which is being pampered until the next racing season. A horse is an absolute necessity to Uncle Eben if he is to raise a crop and provide a living for his family next winter. Does that necessarily justify Uncle Eben in insisting upon his right to purchase at a fair farm horse price the racing horse from the Sinclair Whitney stable because of his personal necessity? An affirmative answer would be ridiculous.

The fact is that there is no right to purchase anything, except upon terms which are mutually acceptable. There is no right to purchase labor; no worker can be forced against his will to work. The workman can neither be forced to work nor can he properly force anyone to employ him.

The reasoning of those who insist that the public has a right to purchase coal if followed to its legitimate conclusion would require a purchaser to buy it. If I can be properly forced to sell my coal, then some other man must be forced to buy it. The fundamental principles of liberty require first, that no worker shall be forced to work against his will, neither to mine coal or to raise wheat. No owner of wheat or coal can be forced to sell it and no purchaser can be forced to buy it. All of these transactions and transfers must be made by the mutual agreement of the parties.

The duty of the government ends when it has protected each individual in the use of his property, the tax upon which supports the government, and the individual in his right to work or not to work as he sees fit. The right of the individual must not be coerced by any combination of capital or labor, and such coercion is, and should be, punished as criminal conspiracy. The privilege to buy coal, or wheat and all other necessities of life, is the blessing which is vouchsafed to us by a civilized government. Theoretically and fundamentally the right does not exist to take from any man against his will property acquired lawfully, and the government must protect that property right as a means to its own perpetuation.

When Corey married Mabelle Gilman he was president of the United States Steel Corporation at the highest salary ever paid an industrial executive. In order that he might marry the actress, with whom he had become infatuated during the time he played an engagement in Pittsburgh, he prevailed upon his wife to obtain a divorce.

The first Mrs. Corey was a Bradstock girl, Laura Cook, whom he married while a coal miner, earning \$30 a month.

He was ambitious and his wife was a valuable aid in his climb to fortune. She bore him several children.

Corey was an important factor in the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburgh when he was 22 years of age.

Shortly after he met Mabelle Gilman he followed her to New York—in fact he had established a home there and it was soon gossip that Mabelle Gilman had captured the head of the steel trust.

Corey sent her abroad early in 1906 to study for grand opera. She attracted a lot of attention in Europe and Corey visited her a couple of times. He had determined to marry her and to clear the way for the ceremony he asked his wife to obtain a divorce.

Mrs. Corey, although still in love with her husband, complied. She obtained a divorce in Reno in July, 1906. It was stated at the time that Corey settled \$1,000,000 on her and arranged for the fortunes of the children as they came of age.

Corey was married to Laura Cook, December 1, 1883, when she was 17. After the divorce, which was obtained in Reno, July 30, 1906, the first Mrs. Corey lived with her mother at Swissvale. On July 10, 1914, she was married to Leon A. Duckworth, manager of a New York piano concern.

Probably no woman under similar circumstances ever received wider sympathy than did the first Mrs. Corey during the divorce proceedings at Reno.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

The Public Right in Coal

Mining Congress Journal.

A member of the United States Coal Commission in a recent address before the Academy of Political Science in New York discussed the coal situation in a forceful and comprehensive way. He accepted as well founded the premise which he presents.

"The real issue," said the speaker, "concerns the sovereignty of the people in their relation to those who own coal mines or work in coal mines. Is the people's right to an uninterrupted supply of coal the dominant right? The people's right to a supply of coal at reasonable prices should be equally enforceable against a combination of operators raising prices or a combination of miners shutting down the mines."

The so-called right of the public to purchase coal has been accepted so long without question that it is regarded as an accepted fact. Upon what principle is this so-called right based? Apparently upon the theory that coal is a necessity and therefore someone else is called upon to supply that necessity. The fact is that coal is not a necessity except in the light that everything we need or use is a necessity. Wheat is a necessity, but it would take a long stretch of the imagination to suppose that Mr. A, who owns a wheat farm can be required by law to raise wheat thereon, or having raised wheat that there is any law to force him to sell it. To be sure the only purpose in owning the wheat farm is for the purpose of raising wheat and the only reason for raising wheat is that it may be sold and a profit upon its culture derived.

The only purpose in owning a coal mine is that coal may be mined therefrom, and the only purpose in mining coal is that coal may be sold to someone at a profit. Mr. B, who owns that coal mine, is under no possible obligation to mine the coal, and, having mined that coal, he is under no possible obligation to dispose of it except upon terms that are satisfactory to himself.

These conditions must prevail under any well-regulated government, which undertakes to protect the rights of property, and without protection to the rights of property there can be no government.

It seems high time that the public mind shall drift back to fundamental principles. The existence of government depends upon its power to tax the property of individuals, in order that such government may be provided with the funds necessary to its existence. The power to tax exists only in government and its exercise is based upon ownership in property, a right which it must protect in order to protect itself.

The right of an owner to the proper use of his property is supreme subject to the power of government to tax. Having satisfied the demands of government, the rights of the owner.

He may raise wheat or he may allow his lands to remain fallow. Having raised wheat he may store it for future use or he may dispose of it by mutual agreement with

another who pays him the price which he is willing to accept. He cannot be required to dispose of his property except upon terms to which he consents. If the price is right, or, in other words, if the property is worth more to the purchaser than to the owner, he consents to a transfer of the property and there is no other theory upon which he may be required to dispose of it. In other words, price is the only incentive by which an owner may be induced to part with his property. A government as such, may take it away from him through taxing power, but no other person has a right to divest him of his ownership.

Uncle Eben, on the eastern shore, may need a horse to plant his tobacco crop. Mr. Sinclair Whitney in his nearby stable may own a horse which is being pampered until the next racing season. A horse is an absolute necessity to Uncle Eben if he is to raise a crop and provide a living for his family next winter. Does that necessarily justify Uncle Eben in insisting upon his right to purchase at a fair farm horse price the racing horse from the Sinclair Whitney stable because of his personal necessity? An affirmative answer would be ridiculous.

The fact is that there is no right to purchase anything, except upon terms which are mutually acceptable. There is no right to purchase labor; no worker can be forced against his will to work. The workman can neither be forced to work nor can he properly force anyone to employ him.

The reasoning of those who insist that the public has a right to purchase coal if followed to its legitimate conclusion would require a purchaser to buy it. If I can be properly forced to sell my coal, then some other man must be forced to buy it. The fundamental principles of liberty require first, that no worker shall be forced to work against his will, neither to mine coal or to raise wheat. No owner of wheat or coal can be forced to sell it and no purchaser can be forced to buy it. All of these transactions and transfers must be made by the mutual agreement of the parties.

The duty of the government ends when it has protected each individual in the use of his property, the tax upon which supports the government, and the individual in his right to work or not to work as he sees fit. The right of the individual must not be coerced by any combination of capital or labor, and such coercion is, and should be, punished as criminal conspiracy. The privilege to buy coal, or wheat and all other necessities of life, is the blessing which is vouchsafed to us by a civilized government. Theoretically and fundamentally the right does not exist to take from any man against his will property acquired lawfully, and the government must protect that property right as a means to its own perpetuation.

When Corey married Mabelle Gilman he was president of the United States Steel Corporation at the highest salary ever paid an industrial executive. In order that he might marry the actress, with whom he had become infatuated during the time he played an engagement in Pittsburgh, he prevailed upon his wife to obtain a divorce.

The first Mrs. Corey was a Bradstock girl, Laura Cook, whom he married while a coal miner, earning \$30 a month.

He was ambitious and his wife was a valuable aid in his climb to fortune. She bore him several children.

Corey was an important factor in the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburgh when he was 22 years of age.

Shortly after he met Mabelle Gilman he followed her to New York—in fact he had established a home there and it was soon gossip that Mabelle Gilman had captured the head of the steel trust.

Corey sent her abroad early in 1906 to study for grand opera. She attracted a lot of attention in Europe and Corey visited her a couple of times. He had determined to marry her and to clear the way for the ceremony he asked his wife to obtain a divorce.

Mrs. Corey, although still in love with her husband, complied. She obtained a divorce in Reno in July, 1906. It was stated at the time that Corey settled \$1,000,000 on her and arranged for the fortunes of the children as they came of age.

Corey was married to Laura Cook, December 1, 1883, when she was 17. After the divorce, which was obtained in Reno, July 30, 1906, the first Mrs. Corey lived with her mother at Swissvale. On July 10, 1914, she was married to Leon A. Duckworth, manager of a New York piano concern.

Probably no woman under similar circumstances ever received wider sympathy than did the first Mrs. Corey during the divorce proceedings at Reno.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

another who pays him the price which he is willing to accept. He cannot be required to dispose of his property except upon terms to which he consents. If the price is right, or, in other words, if the property is worth more to the purchaser than to the owner, he consents to a transfer of the property and there is no other theory upon which he may be required to dispose of it. In other words, price is the only incentive by which an owner may be induced to part with his property. A government as such, may take it away from him through taxing power, but no other person has a right to divest him of his ownership.

Uncle Eben, on the eastern shore, may need a horse to plant his tobacco crop. Mr. Sinclair Whitney in his nearby stable may own a horse which is being pampered until the next racing season. A horse is an absolute necessity to Uncle Eben if he is to raise a crop and provide a living for his family next winter. Does that necessarily justify Uncle Eben in insisting upon his right to purchase at a fair farm horse price the racing horse from the Sinclair Whitney stable because of his personal necessity? An affirmative answer would be ridiculous.

The fact is that there is no right to purchase anything, except upon terms which are mutually acceptable. There is no right to purchase labor; no worker can be forced against his will to work. The workman can neither be forced to work nor can he properly force anyone to employ him.

The reasoning of those who insist that the public has a right to purchase coal if followed to its legitimate conclusion would require a purchaser to buy it. If I can be properly forced to sell my coal, then some other man must be forced to buy it. The fundamental principles of liberty require first, that no worker shall be forced to work against his will, neither to mine coal or to raise wheat. No owner of wheat or coal can be forced to sell it and no purchaser can be forced to buy it. All of these transactions and transfers must be made by the mutual agreement of the parties.

The duty of the government ends when it has protected each individual in the use of his property, the tax upon which supports the government, and the individual in his right to work or not to work as he sees fit. The right of the individual must not be coerced by any combination of capital or labor, and such coercion is, and should be, punished as criminal conspiracy. The privilege to buy coal, or wheat and all other necessities of life, is the blessing which is vouchsafed to us by a civilized government. Theoretically and fundamentally the right does not exist to take from any man against his will property acquired lawfully, and the government must protect that property right as a means to its own perpetuation.

When Corey married Mabelle Gilman he was president of the United States Steel Corporation at the highest salary ever paid an industrial executive. In order that he might marry the actress, with whom he had become infatuated during the time he played an engagement in Pittsburgh, he prevailed upon his wife to obtain a divorce.

The first Mrs. Corey was a Bradstock girl, Laura Cook, whom he married while a coal miner, earning \$30 a month.

He was ambitious and his wife was a valuable aid in his climb to fortune. She bore him several children.

Corey was an important factor in the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburgh when he was 22 years of age.

Shortly after he met Mabelle Gilman he followed her to New York—in fact he had established a home there and it was soon gossip that Mabelle Gilman had captured the head of the steel trust.

Corey sent her abroad early in 1906 to study for grand opera. She attracted a lot of attention in Europe and Corey visited her a couple of times. He had determined to marry her and to clear the way for the ceremony he asked his wife to obtain a divorce.

Mrs. Corey, although still in love with her husband, complied. She obtained a divorce in Reno in July, 1906. It was stated at the time that Corey settled \$1,000,000 on her and arranged for the fortunes of the children as they came of age.

Corey was married to Laura Cook, December 1, 1883, when she was 17. After the divorce, which was obtained in Reno, July 30, 1906, the first Mrs. Corey lived with her mother at Swissvale. On July 10, 1914, she was married to Leon A. Duckworth, manager of a New York piano concern.

Probably no woman under similar circumstances ever received wider sympathy than did the first Mrs. Corey during the divorce proceedings at Reno.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

At least 300 persons are expected to attend the mining institute at the Carnegie Library Hall Saturday evening, next, and the dinner following at the Christian Church.

Each year is being asked to send at least 10 new members. Returns of cards were to be made by today so that provision can be made for the dinner, which will be served by the women of the Christian Church.

Our Weekly Courier.

HENRY P. SNYDER, Founder and Editor, 1879-1914.
MRS. K. M. SNYDER, President, 1915-1921.
THE COURIER CO., Publishers.
JAMES J. ORSICOLA, President and General Manager.
GEO. M. HOSACK, Vice-President.
MISS R. A. DONAGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.
JOHN L. GANS, Managing Editor.

Subscription Rates:
DOMESTIC, \$2.00 per year; 5 cents per copy.
FOREIGN, \$2.50 per year; 6 cents per copy.

Advertising:
Display rates on application.
Reading notices—Ten cents per line.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Conneltsville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1933.

COWARDLY MOTOR VEHICLES

The driver of a motor vehicle of any kind can commit no more despicable act than, after causing injury to some person or persons, he speeds away from the scene without making any effort to ascertain the extent of the injuries inflicted or to render assistance in any form.

Aside from being a flagrant violation of the law it is an exhibition of inhumanity and cowardice that cannot be too severely condemned and ought to be punished to the extreme limit of the law.

For all a driver of this kind may know his failure to stop and give aid may be the means of causing the death of one or more persons. It is conceivable that under the many circumstances attending automobile accidents timely aid rendered to the injured may prevent death.

APPEAL OF THE CHRISTMAS SEAL

The purchase of Christmas Seals is a form of effort in behalf of a class of unfortunate, in which everybody can have a part. If those persons who are in very moderate circumstances buy a few stamps they help proportionately with those who are so situated that they can buy freely of these tokens.

As is well known the proceeds of the sale of Christmas Seals are devoted to conducting a systematic and thoroughly organized campaign to reduce the ravages of tuberculosis. A certain part of the fund thus provided is returned to the communities in which it is raised to pay part of the expenses of conducting the free service to persons suffering from tuberculosis.

From every standpoint the Christmas Seal makes an appeal to that generous charity which should prevail in all hearts at the Christmas season. We should count it both a joy and privilege to have such a means available through which to dispense seasonal good will in a practical way.

DECLINE OF DIPHTHERIA.

Parents in Dunbar and vicinity and elsewhere in the county who have taken advantage of the opportunity to have their children treated for immunization from diphtheria, will be gratified to know that the application of this process in the state generally has had the effect of very materially reducing the fatalities from this dread disease.

AN AMERICAN CHARACTER.

In these days when propagandists of varied degrees of skill and ingenuity are striving to turn Americans into partisans of some foreign country, it is well that we have the wise counsel of those who helped in the building of the nation to point the way whereby we may develop a distinctly American character.

Such counsel given by George Washington after the colonies had gained their independence and were giving the world the first example in popular government, is of no less application now when the necessity is just as great that we remain firm and steadfast in our adherence to the principles upon which our government was founded.

My ardent desire is, and my aim has been, as far as dependent upon the executive department, to comply strictly with all our engagements, foreign and domestic, but to keep the United States free from political connection with every other country, to see them independent of all and under the influence of none.

THANKSGIVING.

A survey of the world in its disturbed condition, with the strivings, jealousies and uncharitableness of its peoples, may not incline us to feel that we have great cause for thanksgiving at this time.

Our own country may have had much in its history during the past year to occasion lament that we have not profited to the fullest extent by the lessons of our participation in the World War; while there have been unseemly and unhappy evidences of a lack of respect for and ready obedience to law.

We have kept our country free from entanglements with nations which are embroiled by rivalries provoked by their politicians; we have escaped the pestilences, famines and catastrophes which have exacted frightful toll in human lives in other and distant lands.

Our country has been blessed with the necessities of existence. The strifes that may have existed have not arisen from causes so deep seated that they cannot in time be forgotten. In our near at home relations as neighbors we have been even more happy.

"AMERICA NEVER WARS UPON CHILDREN."

An appeal is shortly to be made to the American people, which will test their ability and willingness to forget some of the acerbities of the World War, and present opportunity for them to reveal the sincerity of the religion they profess and to show their generosity in a most worthy cause.

THE COAL MINING INSTITUTE.

The organization of the Coal Mining Institute of the Ninth Bituminous District, and the holding of the first semi-annual session here, are matters of more than passing interest and importance to Conneltsville and the territory embraced within the local mining inspection district.

During the half century in which Conneltsville gave the name to that region which rightfully earned and has successfully maintained its reputation as the producer of the standard and purest fuel of the world, it has been without any organization similar in purpose and scope to that so recently brought into being by the practical mining men who comprise the membership of the institute.

Within the lifetime of the youngest members of this organization the fuel production industry of the Conneltsville Region has undergone a very significant transformation or evolution from being a remote place as the producer of black furnace fuel, the region has reached a second place in that it now produces from 35 to 45 per cent as against 93 or more per cent of the coke manufactured in the United States.

While this change gives to the Conneltsville Region has lost its once commanding importance as a beehive of the producer, the fact remains that, when markets and conditions are normal, the production of coal has been greater in recent years than at any time in the previous history of the region. The loss in beehive coke trade, resulting from the vigorous and extensive enlargement of by-product ovens capacity during the past 10 years, has been more than compensated by the increase in the demand for coal as a fuel.

BE A JOLLY OLD SANTA.

Those forlorn persons who plan their Christmas giving well in advance will not be disturbed by being reminded that after today there remain only 19 shopping days within which to complete their arrangements for bringing cheer to the hearts of their friends.

Those who have deferred making a start on their buying will realize that the time is at hand when this more or less perplexing task must receive their attention if they wish to avoid the last minute rush, and are then without the leisure to make their choice of gifts with care and appropriateness.

Making everybody happy, and most of all the children both of your own and other homes, ought to be your supreme desire and purpose in planning for Christmas. To best exemplify this you should imagine yourself to be Santa Claus.

THE ACCIDENT TOLL

A report of 170,000 industrial accidents, 2,093 of them fatal, in Pennsylvania in the first 10 months of the current year shows a disconcerting increase over the figures for 1932, when 146,255 accidents, 1,890 of them fatal, were reported by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Department of Labor and Industry.

HAVE A CARBOLIC COCKTAIL

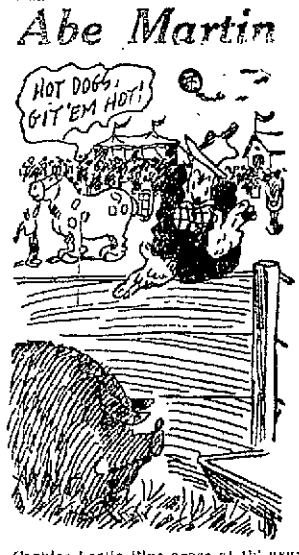
In spite of the general rumor to the contrary there is not enough hard liquor flowing into these United States to provide for the demand. Yet necessity, stimulated by the prospect of inordinate profit, is snail the mother of invention.

THOUGHT MONEY COULD DO ANYTHING

With the announcement that Mabelle Gilman Corey, the former actress, has divorced William E. Corey, the most famous divorcee in the country, it is not surprising that the world's press is full of speculation as to why she has become enamored of him.

THE COAL MINING INSTITUTE.

The organization of the Coal Mining Institute of the Ninth Bituminous District, and the holding of the first semi-annual session here, are matters of more than passing interest and importance to Conneltsville and the territory embraced within the local mining inspection district.



Abe Martin

Canter Leslie this morn'g at the usual hour this morn'g, an after partaking of a hearty breakfast to start a new year, he kissed his wife and children goodbye and walked off to work with a firm step.

He had been hit with one of the new glass balls, and he hadn't seen nothing yet, remarked late Bud. Death as such is also gittin' to be pretty certain.

BE A JOLLY OLD SANTA.

Those forlorn persons who plan their Christmas giving well in advance will not be disturbed by being reminded that after today there remain only 19 shopping days within which to complete their arrangements for bringing cheer to the hearts of their friends.

Those who have deferred making a start on their buying will realize that the time is at hand when this more or less perplexing task must receive their attention if they wish to avoid the last minute rush, and are then without the leisure to make their choice of gifts with care and appropriateness.

THE ACCIDENT TOLL

A report of 170,000 industrial accidents, 2,093 of them fatal, in Pennsylvania in the first 10 months of the current year shows a disconcerting increase over the figures for 1932, when 146,255 accidents, 1,890 of them fatal, were reported by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Department of Labor and Industry.

HAVE A CARBOLIC COCKTAIL

In spite of the general rumor to the contrary there is not enough hard liquor flowing into these United States to provide for the demand. Yet necessity, stimulated by the prospect of inordinate profit, is snail the mother of invention.

THOUGHT MONEY COULD DO ANYTHING

With the announcement that Mabelle Gilman Corey, the former actress, has divorced William E. Corey, the most famous divorcee in the country, it is not surprising that the world's press is full of speculation as to why she has become enamored of him.

THE COAL MINING INSTITUTE.

The organization of the Coal Mining Institute of the Ninth Bituminous District, and the holding of the first semi-annual session here, are matters of more than passing interest and importance to Conneltsville and the territory embraced within the local mining inspection district.

THE COAL MINING INSTITUTE.

The organization of the Coal Mining Institute of the Ninth Bituminous District, and the holding of the first semi-annual session here, are matters of more than passing interest and importance to Conneltsville and the territory embraced within the local mining inspection district.

During the half century in which Conneltsville gave the name to that region which rightfully earned and has successfully maintained its reputation as the producer of the standard and purest fuel of the world, it has been without any organization similar in purpose and scope to that so recently brought into being by the practical mining men who comprise the membership of the institute.

Within the lifetime of the youngest members of this organization the fuel production industry of the Conneltsville Region has undergone a very significant transformation or evolution from being a remote place as the producer of black furnace fuel, the region has reached a second place in that it now produces from 35 to 45 per cent as against 93 or more per cent of the coke manufactured in the United States.

While this change gives to the Conneltsville Region has lost its once commanding importance as a beehive of the producer, the fact remains that, when markets and conditions are normal, the production of coal has been greater in recent years than at any time in the previous history of the region.

BE A JOLLY OLD SANTA.

Those forlorn persons who plan their Christmas giving well in advance will not be disturbed by being reminded that after today there remain only 19 shopping days within which to complete their arrangements for bringing cheer to the hearts of their friends.

Those who have deferred making a start on their buying will realize that the time is at hand when this more or less perplexing task must receive their attention if they wish to avoid the last minute rush, and are then without the leisure to make their choice of gifts with care and appropriateness.

Making everybody happy, and most of all the children both of your own and other homes, ought to be your supreme desire and purpose in planning for Christmas. To best exemplify this you should imagine yourself to be Santa Claus.

THE ACCIDENT TOLL

A report of 170,000 industrial accidents, 2,093 of them fatal, in Pennsylvania in the first 10 months of the current year shows a disconcerting increase over the figures for 1932, when 146,255 accidents, 1,890 of them fatal, were reported by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Department of Labor and Industry.

HAVE A CARBOLIC COCKTAIL

In spite of the general rumor to the contrary there is not enough hard liquor flowing into these United States to provide for the demand. Yet necessity, stimulated by the prospect of inordinate profit, is snail the mother of invention.

THOUGHT MONEY COULD DO ANYTHING

With the announcement that Mabelle Gilman Corey, the former actress, has divorced William E. Corey, the most famous divorcee in the country, it is not surprising that the world's press is full of speculation as to why she has become enamored of him.

THE COAL MINING INSTITUTE.

The organization of the Coal Mining Institute of the Ninth Bituminous District, and the holding of the first semi-annual session here, are matters of more than passing interest and importance to Conneltsville and the territory embraced within the local mining inspection district.

THE COAL MINING INSTITUTE.

The organization of the Coal Mining Institute of the Ninth Bituminous District, and the holding of the first semi-annual session here, are matters of more than passing interest and importance to Conneltsville and the territory embraced within the local mining inspection district.

During the half century in which Conneltsville gave the name to that region which rightfully earned and has successfully maintained its reputation as the producer of the standard and purest fuel of the world, it has been without any organization similar in purpose and scope to that so recently brought into being by the practical mining men who comprise the membership of the institute.

Within the lifetime of the youngest members of this organization the fuel production industry of the Conneltsville Region has undergone a very significant transformation or evolution from being a remote place as the producer of black furnace fuel, the region has reached a second place in that it now produces from 35 to 45 per cent as against 93 or more per cent of the coke manufactured in the United States.

While this change gives to the Conneltsville Region has lost its once commanding importance as a beehive of the producer, the fact remains that, when markets and conditions are normal, the production of coal has been greater in recent years than at any time in the previous history of the region.

BE A JOLLY OLD SANTA.

Those forlorn persons who plan their Christmas giving well in advance will not be disturbed by being reminded that after today there remain only 19 shopping days within which to complete their arrangements for bringing cheer to the hearts of their friends.

Those who have deferred making a start on their buying will realize that the time is at hand when this more or less perplexing task must receive their attention if they wish to avoid the last minute rush, and are then without the leisure to make their choice of gifts with care and appropriateness.

Making everybody happy, and most of all the children both of your own and other homes, ought to be your supreme desire and purpose in planning for Christmas. To best exemplify this you should imagine yourself to be Santa Claus.

THE ACCIDENT TOLL

A report of 170,000 industrial accidents, 2,093 of them fatal, in Pennsylvania in the first 10 months of the current year shows a disconcerting increase over the figures for 1932, when 146,255 accidents, 1,890 of them fatal, were reported by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Department of Labor and Industry.

HAVE A CARBOLIC COCKTAIL

In spite of the general rumor to the contrary there is not enough hard liquor flowing into these United States to provide for the demand. Yet necessity, stimulated by the prospect of inordinate profit, is snail the mother of invention.

THOUGHT MONEY COULD DO ANYTHING

With the announcement that Mabelle Gilman Corey, the former actress, has divorced William E. Corey, the most famous divorcee in the country, it is not surprising that the world's press is full of speculation as to why she has become enamored of him.

THE COAL MINING INSTITUTE.

The organization of the Coal Mining Institute of the Ninth Bituminous District, and the holding of the first semi-annual session here, are matters of more than passing interest and importance to Conneltsville and the territory embraced within the local mining inspection district.

Looking Backward

News of the Past Continued from the First Page of the Courier.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1933. James Cochran & Sons plan to build a new house on the Jackson tract before spring. The Jackson tract will be marked over the Jackson Run bridge of the Pittsburgh McKeesport & Youngstown Railroad.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933. Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 8, shows a total of 17,513 tons in the region of which 5,425 are in blast and 9,088 are in storage. Estimated production for the week aggregated 17,513 tons.

Complete Report of Red Cross as Prepared by Secretary W. P. Schenck

Following is the complete report of W. P. Schenck, executive secretary of the Fayette County Chapter of the American Red Cross, submitted to the board of directors at the annual meeting held at chapter headquarters in Uniontown, Wednesday, November 23:

The past year has been filled with splendid accomplishments by the Fayette County Chapter. We, who are in close and continual touch with the work, believe that more real service has been rendered during past year than any previous year since the close of the war. In addition to our regular services we had to deal with several difficult problems, such as the coal strike and the Japanese disaster. I want to touch briefly on the various classes of our work and will take it up according to bureau and departments.

In our service to ex-service men we handled a total of 558 cases during the course of the year. When it is realized that the majority of these cases mean many interviews, visits, letters written, affidavits prepared, phone calls and other services that takes of the time of our workers, it is easy to imagine that our home service bureau has been kept quite busy with this branch of work. Of the total cases handled, 335 were classified as compensatory claims; in other words, ex-service men entitled to some form of government compensation by reason of disabilities received while in the service. One hundred and three were cases demanding hospital care and medical treatment and 116 vocational training. All such cases demand a great amount of time before they are settled and the service men's problems solved. It is in such cases that the expert and trained service of workers, such as our chapter is fortunate in having, is needed.

In our service to civilian families during the past year we handled a total of 725 cases, representing service to 3,197 individuals; 324 were new cases during the year. This branch of service is growing rapidly and could be made much more effective to employ the full time of our workers if the chapter was financially able to handle it. As an example of what has been done through civilian home service during the past year, 3,462 quarts of milk were furnished to undernourished children and tubercular patients and 145 cases were referred to institutions or hospitals for special treatment and care.

I will give just one or two examples of cases handled by the chapter recently. A case was referred to us of a young foreign woman with a small child. Her husband fell within the old graces of the law and was sentenced to a year in the workhouse. He left his family without means of support. The wife had no relatives in this country, spoke very little English and was very much distressed when she came to the Red Cross. She did not know how she was going to maintain herself and small child. The worker handling the case found she had had special training which would fit her for a good position. Through cooperation with several Pittsburgh agencies she was secured a position in a Day Nursery in Pittsburgh. Our nurse took her there and got her established in the work. She was permitted to keep her child with her and is making satisfactory salary to live comfortably with her child until her husband is released. Another case, two girls in Fayette county about 18 years of age ran away from home and went to a distant city. The parents of the girls immediately contacted with the Red Cross and we in turn got in touch with the Travelers' Aid in the city where they had gone, as we are the Fayette county representative for this organization. The girls were met at the train on their arrival. They were turned over to the Women's Protective Organization. This organization sent them to the J. W. C. A. A representative of the Travelers' Protective Organization, returned the girls to Fayette county where they were again turned over to the Red Cross and by them sent home to their parents.

Just one more case. A mother comes into the office whose son was in the service and by reason of disabilities received is now confined in a government hospital. The mother was partly dependent on this son for support and it was impossible for her to receive compensation from the government without the appointment of a guardian. The chapter had a guardian appointed and secured for this young man's estate accumulated compensation amounting to over \$2,000. The chapter also had an order of court made petitioning the guardian to turn over a monthly allowance for the mother's maintenance and support. This class of case is more or less common with the chapter. Financial relief to the amount of \$9,718.23 was given to ex-service men and civilian families during the past year. Our records show that on October 1, 1923, our Home Service Bureau had a total of 773 active cases to deal with.

Our two public health nurses have rendered a splendid service during the past year. By reason of our limited nursing we are compelled to limit our nursing activities to certain restricted areas and cannot cover the whole chapter territory as we do through our home service bureau. There were 2,160 nursing visits made during the year. 15,350 miles traveled in carrying on this work of this department, 39 operative cases taken to hospitals and in addition clinics in home hygiene and care of the sick held, first aid and health activities carried on, hundreds of school children measured and weighed and social service visits made.

Under our nursing and home service bureau comes our department of health centers and clinics. During the past year 105 clinics were held. Five hundred and ten children were examined at our several health centers. Through our state medical hygiene clinics 58 cases of mental diseases were examined. This

mental clinic is conducted by Dr. C. R. McKinnis of the State Department of Health. The clinic is held at chapter headquarters once a month. It was organized by our chapter during the past year. Through our several health centers and clinics 78 cases have been referred to family physicians for treatment and care, and 16 cases referred to state and private institutions. Expenditures for our home service bureau during the past year including salaries and relief given totaled \$14,067.72. Expenditures for public health nursing service and health centers totaled \$4,528.73. This includes salaries of our two nurses.

Our bureau of first aid has not been as active during the past year as we had hoped and would like it to be, but this is caused by lack of time to develop the service rather than by reason of not having a field for the work. However, 121 men throughout the county were given instructions in first aid during the year. First aid circulars were issued to manufacturing plants. The first aid car of the Fayette county and a first aid station maintained at the Dawson fair. We hope the coming year will be a more active one in life saving and first aid and there is every indication that it will be.

The past year shows a larger enrollment in our Junior Red Cross than any year since the close of the war. One hundred and 42 schools representing a Junior enrollment of 17,641 are shown on our records. Over 500 copies of the Junior Red Cross News are received in our county schools each month and through this magazine teachers find many helps for their regular school work and it teaches splendid lessons of service. Traveling libraries were furnished, funds raised for Near East Relief and more schools are showing a real interest in the Junior Red Cross than in any years since the war. This branch of the Red Cross now has a real program and it furnishes a real opportunity for service. We hope it can be further developed and become a still more useful part of our chapter organization. We want to be able to carry into every school room in Fayette county the motto of the Junior organization "Better Citizenship Through Service."

In our administration department comes the general management of chapter affairs, purchasing of supplies, keeping of books and records, issuing of circulars and reports, handling of chapter correspondence, conduct of Roll Calls, productive work, conduct of special campaigns, such as Japanese relief, planning chapter activities, general supervision of chapter work, handling of miscellaneous matters and looking after legal matters pertaining to various cases.

There are still one or two matters that should be mentioned in this report. First, let me state that our Japanese relief fund was highly successful. Nearly \$15,000 was secured by our special committee and forwarded to headquarters, and in addition many churches and organizations took special collections and sent them direct, so the total amount raised in the county would come close to \$20,000. The chairman of the special committee, G. S. Harab, handled the campaign in most excellent shape and is deserving of the appreciation and thanks of our board for having put the drive over.

Our chapter was called to play some part in the coal strike of last winter but maintained a position of strict neutrality. However, considerable time and effort was devoted by the personnel of our organization to the making of investigations and doing what we could as a neutral organization.

The investigations made by us were requested by the State Department of Public Welfare and our own national organization. We found that Dr. Altman, county representative of the State Department of Health, Mr. Imier, sanitary engineer, and two nurses kept the eviction camps, during the strike in splendid sanitary condition. This is rather remarkable and much credit is due the persons named that no epidemic broke out. We are just completing what we have every reason to believe will be a most successful Roll Call. Reports at hand would indicate it will exceed last year and the year before. The principal credit for its success goes to our splendid Roll Call chairman, Howard H. King. His answer to the call to service and his giving fully of his time and energy towards putting the Roll Call over. The Fayette County Chapter is and should feel greatly indebted to him. There are many other matters that should be covered in this report but I have tried to be brief and the board will have to accept as a true statement that I have only touched the high places, and that many real and worthy services rendered by us during the past year are not mentioned. We, who are actively engaged in Red Cross work, appreciated the fine service and assistance rendered by our officers, directors and volunteers. We believe that each day the Red Cross is becoming more firmly established in our county and looked upon as an absolute necessity. Through our women volunteers, 150 Christmas kits were made recently for men in the foreign service of our country, which is just an example of many worth while services performed during the year that I have neglected to mention.

Boxes For County's Charges.
Mrs. S. C. Stevenson, representing the Mount Pleasant clubs on the committee from the Congress of Women's Clubs of the county, with women from Greensburg, Mount Pleasant, Jeannette and Manor, visited the county home Saturday with a view to making Christmas boxes in the various clubs for the inmates. These same clubs of the county gave boxes last year to the inmates.

WRIGHT-METZLER STORE LOOTED BY ROBBERS OF \$5,000

Blow Two Safes in Daylight at Establishment in Uniontown's Center.

WORK SEVERAL HOURS

Watchman Bound to Chair and Gagged While Marauders Use Nitro-Glycerine; Concussion Shakes Building; Automobiles Used to Carry Loot.

Robbers Thursday morning entered the Wright-Metzler Company Store in Uniontown and worked unmolested from about 7:30 o'clock to 10 o'clock, getting away with cash and merchandise valued at \$5,000 or more. The plans for the robbery had been carefully laid and in spite of the fact that hundreds of persons passed up and down in front of the building five shots of nitro-glycerine were used to blow open the two safes.

The thieves, two or three, possibly four, made their entrance through a door leading from Main street to the basement. Investigation disclosed how carefully plans had been laid for the burglary. The door is secured by a bolt and a lock. The latter had been tampered with and the screws holding the former had been removed some time ago, saved off and replaced. Although the bolt still looked strong only a push was necessary to open the door.

Newton Maust, porter at the store, walked into the basement presumably about the same time as the handits entered. They covered him with a revolver and ordered him up the steps ahead of them. The trio went to the offices on the third floor of the building. On the way up Maust says he saw another man in the women's rest room, drinking. Today glasses and a bottle, glass containing some liquor, were found there. Finger prints were secured from the glasses. They were the only ones found as those on the safe had been obliterated by the men before they left.

At the office Maust was placed in a chair, bound and blindfolded. As the men began to place the rag over his eyes the porter called attention to his glasses and the robber obligingly took them off him and placed them in his coat pocket.

The sound of the explosions as the safes were blown open was deafened by the use of coats, although Maust says one of them shook the building. Two safes were opened in this manner and rifled. A third safe also drew some attention for a time. The knob was broken off and unable to open it an effort was made to secure a safe expert for this. The store records are in the safe.

What amount of money was secured is an uncertainty. The day before Thanksgiving was payday in a number of the surrounding districts and the Uniontown banks had been sending out Christmas Savings Fund checks. Many of these checks were cashed at the store—it being estimated that possibly three-fourths of the money had been transferred into checks. When they were received from the company is not sure.

The value of the merchandise taken is also uncertain. It is understood that one car had considerable valuable stuff. Police believe the robbers probably had two cars waiting for them as soon as the job was finished. In spite of the fact that the men were in the store for two hours they did not attract attention. A construction gang was at work in the rear, not more than 50 feet from the back entrance to the store and none of these men saw a strange car parked there.

The thieves overlooked \$1,000 in cash which had been placed in a small compartment in one safe included in the loot they did secure is some cash, men's overcoats, handbags, women's furs and possibly some other merchandise. A check of the stock is being taken today to learn just exactly what is missing.

F. W. Wright, president of the Wright-Metzler Company, went to Uniontown today to look over the scene of the robbery.

County authorities working on the case are of the opinion that professionals did the job, because of the carefully planned methods used. Maust said the two men who covered him with revolvers and later rifled the safes, were unknown to him and he was not able to give a very accurate description of either of the two.

Still Found Hidden Under Hay in Rosso Barn Near Confluence

CONFLUENCE, Nov. 30.—While investigating alleged moonshining operations in the vicinity of Confluence this morning, State Trooper Pierce of Greensburg discovered a 25-gallon still and 16 gallons of whiskey hidden under hay in the barn of Samuel Rosso in whose home on Anderson Hill Rosso and his wife and seven children were burned to death Monday morning. Whether it was placed there or had been operated by Rosso is a matter of speculation.

There was a report that a still had been moved from the Rosso place to a "yellow house" two miles west of Confluence.

The state officer is investigating other reports in connection with moonshining and bootlegging. It is said.

Kills Brother-in-Law.
BOSWELL, Nov. 30.—J. M. Stump, 35, of Bellefonte, near here, was lodged in the Somerset county jail today on a charge of murder. It is alleged that Stump shot and killed his brother-in-law, Joseph Magdalena, 30, in an argument last night.

Youth Held for Robbery of Safe At Leisening 2

Charged with breaking into the plant office of the Leisening No. 2 mine, Friday, Nov. 23, William E. Moody, 19, of Bute, was lodged in the county jail in Uniontown by County Detective John J. Russell on a charge of robbery. Moody is said by police to have taken \$1,500 from the office safe, the combination of which he is alleged to have known. Up to a month ago Moody had been employed as a clerk at the office and it is believed by the officers that it was during this time he gained knowledge of the safe combination.

Moody is said to have forced an entrance to the office through a window. He is then alleged to have opened the first steel door combination, then the second steel door with a key and the third steel door combination before getting into the compartment where the money was kept. Discovery of the shortage was made the next morning and officers have been kept working on the case. The officers claim they found a handkerchief with the initial "A" in the corner, which gave them the first clue to Moody.

Two Held for Court In Connection With Murder of Phillippi

SOMERSET, Nov. 30.—Following a raid investigation by Sheriff John W. Griffith and County Detective M. R. Leckey in connection with the mysterious murder of William Phillippi, aged 27, whose lifeless body was found in his automobile, which was run over on an embankment after the commission of the crime, at Brooks tunnel, near Confluence, Daniel Reen and John Leash, brothers, residing on a farm near Confluence, were placed under arrest this week.

A charge of murder was preferred against the Reen brothers before Justice William S. Power of Confluence, and the two men were held for court. The alleged murderers were brought to Somerset and lodged in the county jail. It is alleged that Phillippi was shot and killed while paying a visit to the Reen home, located near the Phillippi farm. The county authorities believe that after Phillippi had been murdered he was placed in his automobile and the machine was run over an embankment in an attempt to cover up the crime.

Conductor Hurt When Struck by Unknown Autoist

An automobile, driven by an unidentified man, last night struck Conductor William Maages, of the West Penn. while he was placing the trolley on the wire at the corner of Eighth street and Leisening avenue after the car had returned from its final trip to Vanderbilt and was going to the barn. He was severely bruised but no bones were broken.

The driver slowed up his car after striking the man and then got out. When he saw Maages lying against the curb he jumped back into the machine and drove away. The police were notified by Dispatcher D. H. Flick, who received a report of the case from Motorman Harry Ford. A suspect was picked up but could not be identified.

Greensburg Board Lets Contract for New High School

GREENSBURG, Nov. 27.—A contract for the construction of the front and south sections of a new high school building was awarded by the Greensburg school board at its meeting in city hall, Monday night.

Ten bidders competed for the work and the lowest bid was submitted by the National Concrete Paving Company of Cleveland, Ohio, which secured the job. Its bid was \$224,900. The building will be erected on the school grounds adjoining the present high school building, and the work is expected to begin shortly. The contract will call for the completion of the front and south sections will give the district 30 new school rooms and other much needed accommodations.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barker of Pittsburgh, formerly of Conneltsville, are among the beneficiaries named in the will of Mr. Barker's father, George Barker, Jr., who died recently at his home in Pittsburgh. An estate of \$90,000 was left to Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mary B. Taylor, George F. Barker and Beulah F. Barker.

While a resident of Conneltsville John S. Barker was connected with the Ripley Glass Company at South Conneltsville. Mrs. Barker will be remembered by her many Conneltsville friends as Miss Mabel Benford.

ROBBER SURPRISED OUTSIDE STORE, MAKES ESCAPE THROUGH IT

SPECIAL TO THE COURIER.
DAWSON, Nov. 27.—The Green Drug Store was visited by a thief early Sunday but was frightened away without getting anything. The thief was just about to enter the store over the front door transom, when he was discovered by a young man coming down the street, who yelled "What are you doing?"

The robber jumped down inside the store, went to a rear window, raised it and escaped.

Mr. Gruen said that nothing was missed in the store.

GAME WARDENS ARREST EIGHT VIOLATORS

Deputy Game Protectors J. W. Miles and S. F. Gray visited Vanderbilt and vicinity on Wednesday and made the following arrests:

Steve Stagon, alien, possessing two dogs; pleaded guilty and was fined \$22.50 and costs.

John Vrobel, possessing one dog; pleaded guilty and was fined \$17.25.

The wardens also placed five hunters under arrest for hunting with certificates unexpired. They were fined \$5 each and one person for hunting without license fined \$20.

COUNCIL TALKS BOND ISSUE FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Garbage Plant, Fire Engine, Sweeper, Police Call System Needed.

NO ACTION IS TAKEN

Platoning of a bond issue for \$10,000 or \$50,000 to meet the expense of a new garbage plant, a fire engine, a street sweeper and possibly a police call system was proposed at the meeting of City Council Monday evening. The proposal arose in connection with informal discussion of the 1924 budget when it appeared that it would be impossible to meet current needs and provide for the above extraordinary expenses out of taxes, and was made by Controller J. C. Whiteley.

The matter was not decided. It met with opposition on the part of Councilman C. M. Stott, who counseled getting along, if possible, without resort to bond issues and who startled the city faces a shortage of upwards of \$40,000 in its collections on several past paving accounts, particularly front street, Seventh street, Davidson avenue and East Francis avenue. Part of this is accounted for by improvements of crossings which cannot be charged to the property owners and by the interest which the city must pay between the time improvements are begun and the time the voters complete their work, averaging a year. His colleagues were inclined to doubt that the shortage would be so large but Mr. Stott insisted it would reach close to the sum mentioned.

Liability to collect on many assessments also figures largely in the total.

There must be a garbage plant, Councilman James Wardley, under whose department head that part of the city's activity is placed, insists.

Repeatedly Councilman Jesse A. Cramer has called attention to the need of a pumping fire engine to supply the deficiency in pressure on the higher levels of the city.

Councilman B. L. Berg called attention to Council to the saving that could be effected by use of a motor sweeper, or even a horse-drawn one. Six men with brooms now are unable to keep the downtown streets clean, he said. With a power sweeper it would be possible to reduce the man power to one.

In presenting his plan for a police call system Mayor Mitchell declared Conneltsville is 25 years behind the times in this respect.

The proposed zoning ordinance did not make its appearance in Council and the explanation was offered that it is not ready. H. L. Leubart, whose proposal to erect a garage at Race street and Davidson avenue was said to have precipitated a protest of citizens and resulted in the movement to pass a zoning ordinance, was at the meeting to learn what was to be done. He left without learning, at least officially, Mr. Leubart said he was erecting a \$10,500 house near the scene and proposed to spend about \$15,000 on the garage which would be a two-story one. He said his expenditure in his home was evidence he did not feel the garage would depreciate property values.

Former Local Man Gets Fourth \$90,000 Estate

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barker of Pittsburgh, formerly of Conneltsville, are among the beneficiaries named in the will of Mr. Barker's father, George Barker, Jr., who died recently at his home in Pittsburgh. An estate of \$90,000 was left to Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mary B. Taylor, George F. Barker and Beulah F. Barker.

Fur Coats Taken From W.-M. Store Valued at \$4,760

Convinced that the store of the Wright-Metzler Company in Uniontown was robbed by a party of professional yeggs, the county authorities are following up clues with that in mind.

An inventory was taken at the store yesterday, following which it was announced that 10 fur coats taken were valued at \$4,760. No estimate of the total loss was made.

A representative of a safe company which manufactures the type used in the office, and broken by the burglars, is expected at the store today. When he opens the safe the records will be available and then it will be possible to determine what the loss totals.

Tornadoes Held For Grand Jury

Members and officers of the Tornado football team were held for court Friday evening by Alderman Matt Allen of Uniontown following the hearing of the Sunday playing case. Ball was placed at \$1,900 for the team, which was provided by Cyrus Kneel. The name of Ben Campbell was stricken from the list of defendants.

The prosecutors were Rev. J. L. Proud, Rev. Francis J. Scott and Rev. George Walker Buckner, members of the Conneltsville Ministerial Association.

Religious Education in Public Schools Advocated In Thanksgiving Sermon

Dr. Bennett W. Hutchinson Also Endorses World Court and Dry Enforcement.

HAVE PLAYED TOO LONG

Teaching of Great Fundamentals of Moral Conduct Held to Be Essential to Education That Will Prepare Boy and Girl for Battle of Life.

Strong endorsement of the World Court and of the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and a plea for religious education in the public schools of America were contained in the address of Dr. Bennett W. Hutchinson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Union Thanksgiving Day service Thursday at the First Baptist Church.

After quoting many noted men as favoring United States participation in the solution of the problems confronting the peoples of Europe, Dr. Hutchinson declared:

"These great questions are not party questions. They are more than political. They are moral questions. They can be permanently solved only on the basis of justice and right—in the light of Christian principles."

"The end of the Great War did not bring peace because the spirit of brotherhood and unselfishness was not there. The Treaty of Versailles fails because of that fatal defect. The bitter hatreds of the war survive."

"The nations of the world must come together in friendly council or persist by their own greed and selfishness."

Touching on religious education, Dr. Hutchinson said:

"The other question which enters vitally into the welfare of the Nation and on which the future of our Christian civilization depends is the demand for religious education in our public schools. We have played with the subject too long. We have tried to lodge it because certain elements or classes of people have opposed it. I plead for the teaching of the great fundamentals of moral conduct and such basal teaching concerning God and duty as all religious sects and decent people agree on. This does not involve denominational or sectarian teaching."

"A news dispatch reports that the public schools of the city of Minneapolis are placing in their curriculum courses in religion which are to be given as electives for three half-hour periods each week. The courses have been worked out by the Minnesota Council of Religious Education, with the cooperation and approval of the city school board. Such a plan is a recognition of a principle whose validity relatively few intelligent persons seriously doubt; that is that instruction in religion is an essential element of general education and a useful, even indispensable factor in training for good citizenship."

"This particular plan may not be the best or final one. But some such plan can be devised as will make possible this vitally important and necessary element in all true and well balanced education."

"Most of the children will not get this important character building instruction in their homes; and yet without it they are not properly qualified to meet the dangers and responsibilities of American citizenship."

"We expect to see the day when our public schools everywhere will teach the essentials of sane religion—duty to God and our fellow men."

The church was filled for the service. Rev. E. H. Stevens, the pastor presided. An organ prelude by Miss Grace Workman was followed by an anthem by the choir. Rev. George Walker Buckner made the invocation. The audience joined the choir in singing "God Bless Our Native Land."

Two Fayette Men Given Pardons; Whalen Refused

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—The Pardon Board today pardoned George Carp, convicted in Fayette county of second degree murder, and George W. Reilly, convicted of adultery in Fayette county.

The board refused a pardon to Edward Whalen, convicted in Fayette county of selling liquor without a license.

Lock Battered Off, Automobile Stolen

A Ford touring car, the property of the Conneltsville Construction Company, was stolen Friday night from the company garage in the north end. The lock on the door was battered off.

The car was equipped with add curtains and shock absorbers. It is believed the gas tank was well filled when the car was left at the garage. A search has been instituted for it.

The Safe Place for Valuables A DEPOSIT BOX IN OUR VAULT

Costs but a few cents a week

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
"THE BANK THAT DOES THINGS FOR YOU"
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Religious Education in Public Schools Advocated In Thanksgiving Sermon

Dr. Bennett W. Hutchinson Also Endorses World Court and Dry Enforcement.

HAVE PLAYED TOO LONG

Teaching of Great Fundamentals of Moral Conduct Held to Be Essential to Education That Will Prepare Boy and Girl for Battle of Life.

Strong endorsement of the World Court and of the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and a plea for religious education in the public schools of America were contained in the address of Dr. Bennett W. Hutchinson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Union Thanksgiving Day service Thursday at the First Baptist Church.

After quoting many noted men as favoring United States participation in the solution of the problems confronting the peoples of Europe, Dr. Hutchinson declared:

"These great questions are not party questions. They are more than political. They are moral questions. They can be permanently solved only on the basis of justice and right—in the light of Christian principles."

"The end of the Great War did not bring peace because the spirit of brotherhood and unselfishness was not there. The Treaty of Versailles fails because of that fatal defect. The bitter hatreds of the war survive."

"The nations of the world must come together in friendly council or persist by their own greed and selfishness."

Touching on religious education, Dr. Hutchinson said:

"The other question which enters vitally into the welfare of the Nation and on which the future of our Christian civilization depends is the demand for religious education in our public schools. We have played with the subject too long. We have tried to lodge it because certain elements or classes of people have opposed it. I plead for the teaching of the great fundamentals of moral conduct and such basal teaching concerning God and duty as all religious sects and decent people agree on. This does not involve denominational or sectarian teaching."

"A news dispatch reports that the public schools of the city of Minneapolis are placing in their curriculum courses in religion which are to be given as electives for three half-hour periods each week. The courses have been worked out by the Minnesota Council of Religious Education, with the cooperation and approval of the city school board. Such a plan is a recognition of a principle whose validity relatively few intelligent persons seriously doubt; that is that instruction in religion is an essential element of general education and a useful, even indispensable factor in training for good citizenship."

"This particular plan may not be the best or final one. But some such plan can be devised as will make possible this vitally important and necessary element in all true and well balanced education."

"Most of the children will not get this important character building instruction in their homes; and yet without it they are not properly qualified to meet the dangers and responsibilities of American citizenship."

"We expect to see the day when our public schools everywhere will teach the essentials of sane religion—duty to God and our fellow men."

The church was filled for the service. Rev. E. H. Stevens, the pastor presided. An organ prelude by Miss Grace Workman was followed by an anthem by the choir. Rev. George Walker Buckner made the invocation. The audience joined the choir in singing "God Bless Our Native Land."

Two Fayette Men Given Pardons; Whalen Refused

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—The Pardon Board today pardoned George Carp, convicted in Fayette county of second degree murder, and George W. Reilly, convicted of adultery in Fayette county.

The board refused a pardon to Edward Whalen, convicted in Fayette county of selling liquor without a license.

Lock Battered Off, Automobile Stolen

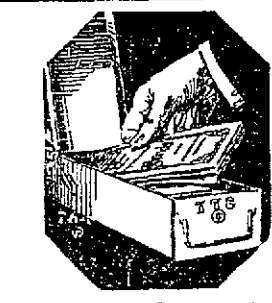
A Ford touring car, the property of the Conneltsville Construction Company, was stolen Friday night from the company garage in the north end. The lock on the door was battered off.

The car was equipped with add curtains and shock absorbers. It is believed the gas tank was well filled when the car was left at the garage. A search has been instituted for it.

The Safe Place for Valuables A DEPOSIT BOX IN OUR VAULT

Costs but a few cents a week

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
"THE BANK THAT DOES THINGS FOR YOU"
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.



The Safe Place for Valuables
A DEPOSIT BOX IN OUR VAULT
Costs but a few cents a week

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
"THE BANK THAT DOES THINGS FOR YOU"
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.



UNION NATIONAL BANK
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

